

The Times-DiPATCH

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1911.

A NEW USE FOR THE CHURCHES.

Woodrow Wilson made an address to the State Island farmers last week. We have not seen the full text of his speech, but only an editorial review in the Hartford Courant, of what he is reported to have said. Taking his cue from the statements of some Pennsylvania farmers to Mayor Gaynor that last year, while the potato crop was sold in the market for \$50,000,000, all that the men who had made the potatoes got out of it was \$3,500,000, that the cabbage crop brought \$9,500,000, of which the farmers got only \$1,500,000, and that the milk was sold for \$4,000,000, of which the farmers and dairymen got \$25,000,000, Governor Wilson declared that "the farmer is further away from immediate contact with his market than other producers in the United States."

This is very true in a sense. There are too many middlemen, too many non-producers, who are getting a rake-off, and there is a general movement just now to discover some method which will enable the farmers to manage their affairs in a better and more business-like way, which will make it possible for them to get rid of the leeches that have been sucking their blood all these years, and we share with Governor Wilson in the sentiment: "I should be sorry to see the day come when the moral drawn from any set of facts was that the American cannot take care of himself, but must turn to his government to take care of him." There has been too much government, too much interference with the ordinary and natural conduct of our business affairs, too much government aid for private industries. We have been complaining all along that the Government has been operated as the side partner of the great industries of the country without sharing in any of their profits, that certain special industries have been promoted and cared for at the general expense of the country, and from this condition of affairs we have been struggling for deliverance, and in all our platforms and law-making we have cried aloud against special privileges, against monopolies and combinations, against protection for favored sections and selected industries. We are a little surprised, therefore, not to say shocked, at Governor Wilson's suggestion that combination should be met by combination; that the policy which we have so censured in others should now be adopted for the protection of the farming interests of the country; that what we have denounced as a vicious policy in manufacturers would be defensible in agriculture. This, at least, seems to be a fair implication from the declaration of Governor Wilson (always heard in mind that our information as to what he said has been obtained from the Hartford Courant, a thick and thin supporter and beneficiary of the Protective system) that "America affords a singular example of a nation which is not moving all together in the tendencies of its national life, for while everybody else is combining and co-operating and organizing, the farmer lags far behind in that general national tendency."

How the Schoolmaster would bring about effective combination among the farmers is even more surprising than the suggestion that they should combine, as will appear from this alleged excerpt from his speech to the State Island farmers:

"There is a very interesting implication in the Lord's Prayer; it begins with a petition: 'Give us this day our daily bread,' and all of it is based upon the physical sustenance of it; for a man cannot keep his mind steady if his soul is starved if his stomach is empty. It is a good Christian doctrine, therefore, that the Church should be a place of conference as to how men should feed their living and fill their stomachs, and I say that the rural churches could make themselves the rallying places for conference with regard to legitimate things concerning the community. Now, the moment the farmers begin to draw together, what will they do? They will form associations to study production—i.e. study methods of production—and form a kind of association by which they can unite in discovering the best markets for their products and ship their crops in one shipment at a conservative price. That is the problem of politics as well as the problem of merchandise."

This is a new idea of the uses to which the churches can be put—the place of conference as to how men should get their living and fill their stomachs—"rallying places (particularly the rural churches) it will be noted for conference with regard to legitimate things concerning the community" where the farmers could "form associations to study production—to study methods of production—and form a kind of association by which they can all unite, and so on. Whether they should hold their meetings before or after the regular services on Sunday or at stated times during the week we are not informed; but that is a mere matter of detail—the thing to do is to get together, to employ the church organizations as a sort of nucleus for the formation of associations."

tions for the study of economic and political questions. This is going farther than the Paramount Mr. Bryan has ever attempted to go in pushing his plans of political conquest; but if the trick can be worked, it will make such a stir in the country as we have never had. It seems to be a little out of plumb with the Presbyterian idea of the Church and its proper mission; but it is a great scheme, nevertheless, and shows that Governor Wilson possesses uncommon ability as a political leader. We believe that this is the first time that the idea has been advanced that the churches might be turned to political account. Whether Wickersham, proceeding under the terms of the anti-trust law forbidding any and all combinations in restraint of trade would dare to interfere, we have no means of knowing.

SPACE AND "EDITORIALS."

Several days ago Secretary Bennett, of the United States Senate, made public the reports of Senators Martin and Swanson of their campaign expenses, as required by the publicity law enacted at the recent session of Congress. These reports, which were first to be made under the law, were filed ten days before the election held yesterday. Application for the reports was first denied by Bennett's office, based on the ground that the law required only that they should be filed with the secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the House; but Secretary Bennett determined that the intent of the law was to give the fullest publicity, and by his instructions these two reports were given to the newspapers. At the time they were made public, Congressmen Jones and Glass had not filed their reports.

Not including the assessment of \$3,000, which every one of the candidates was required by the State Central Committee to put up to help defray the expenses of the election, Senator Martin reported that he had spent \$248 for space in and subscriptions to various newspapers, and a considerable sum, figures not given, of which the law does not require an accounting, for travel, stationery, telegraph and telephone expenses. Senator Swanson reported that he had expended for newspaper space and subscriptions the sum of \$222, and \$55 the week for headquarters at a Richmond hotel. Senator Martin reported that his expenses on headquarters account would be small. Each reported that he "expected to incur a further expense of several hundred dollars" for space and editorials, and this is one feature of their reports that it seems to us should be investigated by the Virginia Press Association.

Space in the newspapers and subscriptions to the newspapers was a wholly legitimate business matter, the advertising columns of the papers being open to all alike, at regular prices, for the use of any and all candidates. The statement, however (and we have taken the report in the Washington Post as our authority), that any money was paid the newspapers for "editorials" should be investigated by the Press Association, not for the purpose of condemning the candidates who spent their money for this purpose, but for the purpose of exposing the newspapers which sold their opinions. We have protested against the slanderous statements of Professor Dodd and others that the press of Virginia is "a reptile press," a purchasable press, and the newspapers should insist upon knowing which, if any, of their number accepted money for the use of their editorial columns from any of the candidates.

THE LEE STATUE AND THE GRAND ARMY.

"Nothing," says the St. Louis Republic, "nothing done at this year's encampment of the Grand Army reflected more credit upon itself and the country" than the voting down of the resolution protesting against the admission of General Robert E. Lee's statue to the Capitol at Washington. This action is, indeed, worthy of high commendation for its breadth and fairness, and we must further agree with the Republic that "Statuary Hall is not a thing to boast of. It is filled with incongruous images of the great, the near great and some others. It has neither art, harmony nor taste to recommend it. But if it ever had any justification, and if it is to be maintained at all as a memorial to those whom the States delight to honor, it can have few more appropriate and interesting emblems than that of the great Virginian." That seems to be the truly national view now.

"SO FAR AS I KNOW."

"I will never run again for President, so far as I know now. I do not ever expect to run again. I see no present reason why I should ever consider it."

But while there is life there is hope, and we have not been forsaken by our Candidate yet awhile. Nobody can tell what the morrow may bring forth, how conditions may change almost any time between suns, and how irresistible to men truly great are the appeals to a sense of duty. Old Cincinnati would doubtless have preferred to stick to his plough, to fill his soul with the sweetness of the freshly upturned soil on his little Roman farm; but when the messengers arrived with the information that Consul Lucius Minucius was surrounded by the Aquil and his country was in peril, leaving his horses standing in the unfinished furrow, he hastened to the rescue of Rome from the hands of the depredators. His work having been done in sixteen days, he again sought peace and seclusion in the midst of the growing things on his place on the Tiber, only to be again summoned when he was eighty years of age to once more save his country and its institutions.

How like that sturdy and grand old Roman statesman and warrior is William Jennings Bryan. Neither cared for the empty honor of office; neither yearned for the responsibilities of power; both were willing to sacrifice their comfort and pleasure to the exigencies of their sorely distressed land, and with a devotion establishing forever their patriotism, they responded to the cries of their countrymen for deliverance. Even as Cincinnati down to the eighteenth year of his age was ready to serve his country, so we may confidently rely upon the Cincinnati of the present day to respond with cheerfulness to any call that may be made upon him, even until seventy times seven.

With the modesty of the Roman, and seeking nothing for himself, Our Candidate says that "as far as I know now" and "I see no present reason" why he should be called upon to save the country again; but when the messengers arrive from Baltimore, never fear that they will not find him "ploughing on his little farm."

ABSOLUTISM PASSING.

According to the Boston Globe, a compiler of world statistics has shown in figures how civilized governments tend steadily toward democracy. Of the total population of the globe, estimated at 1,500,000,000, nearly 400,000,000 choose their own chief executives in twenty-seven different republics. Until 1776 there were only two republics—San Marino, a rugged height in Italy, and little Andorra, concealed almost in the Pyrenees, which still maintains its autonomy, gained in 790. Its population of 6,000 cattle raisers and farmers rule themselves under the joint suzerainty of France and of a Spanish bishop.

Practically one-fourth of the inhabitants of the earth now govern themselves. If to these are added the population of the British kingdom and independent colonies the government of which is as democratic as that of most republics, another 50,000,000 would go to swell the total of the self-governing.

IN FIVE STATES.

Five States will choose their Governors this fall—Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi and Rhode Island. It is almost useless to say that Mississippi will choose a Democratic executive. Kentucky will, in all likelihood, go Democratic. Both parties have a chance in Maryland, especially as the Democrats there have just come through a bitter fight for the gubernatorial nomination. The chances are said to favor Governor Foss, the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts because his record has made him stronger rather than weaker, and there is no indication of a falling back in the Democratic majority in the Commonwealth. In Rhode Island, there is prospect of a close fight. Last year Governor Pothier, the Republican incumbent, had a plurality of only 1,149, and was in a minority of 543 in the total vote.

AN ATHLETE AT FORTY-ONE.

For the seventh time the veteran Larned has won the principal tennis honors of the year. He defeated a lad half his age, who was able to take but ten games in a three-set match, though a couple of days before this lad had shown his remarkable playing ability by easily defeating a former national champion. Mr. Larned has taken rank among the first ten players of the country for almost two decades and right now he is at the top of his game. No other player in the annals of tennis in this country has had such a record. With it all, Larned is as vigorous as ever, easily the better man in strength and resourcefulness in the championship game the other day. An athlete who can keep in condition until he is forty ought to be ostracized.

THE SPREAD OF PELLAGRA.

It is reported that pellagra is increasingly prevalent in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The Providence Tribune says that its increase, at least in some localities, is at a rate that demands serious consideration. The multiplication of cases, the high mortality and the lack of knowledge concerning the cause and the method of preventing the disease have brought about alarm among the people of infected localities. It is feared that the disease may become epidemic, and, judging from experience in Italy, such a result is not impossible, since in that country the disease, right after its appearance, became widespread and was characterized by a high rate of mortality.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, in its current number, directs attention to the seriousness of the situation, and says that, unfortunately, accurate records regarding the prevalence of the disease in this nation are not available, owing to inadequate laws for the reporting of diseases, registration of deaths, and so on. Just now such records would be of the highest value in showing the location and rate of the increase of the disease. As it is, only one State requires that cases of pellagra shall be reported.

For this reason it is not surprising that no material advance has been made in our knowledge of its causes and the methods of preventing it. The use of corn as an article of diet, transmission by flies or waterbugs as well as by various germs have all been

held responsible. But the real cause has not yet been positively shown. While the apparent non-contagiousness of the disease makes quarantine unnecessary, health authorities and physicians are alive to the need for vigorous action.

The Journal concludes that the pellagra situation must be "viewed with serious concern." The disease has now been reported from more than thirty States. Its presence is a public menace. It is becoming, therefore, one of the most important health problems of the day.

At a moving picture show in New York Tuesday night Raffaele Ricchetti and his eighteen-year-old daughter, Rosa, saw the story of a tragedy in which a father slew his daughter and then himself. "I'll do that to you some day," Rosa says her father told her. Early Tuesday Ricchetti crept to his daughter's bedside, shot her, then shot himself. Both will probably die. And yet, some people say that moving pictures have no suggestive power for evil.

A St. Louis garage manager declines to use an automobile license tax containing the number 13. "Two of our cars," he says, "were wrecked on the 13th of the month. Mortgages on two others fell due on the same date and our debtors failed to pay. One of our chauffeurs killed a man on the 13th." He is right.

Spending years in throwing bottles into the ocean seems a foolish occupation, but Captain Alexander Simpson, fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, says it is not. He has been spending a lot of time casting bottles into the water during the last twenty-six years. Like bread cast upon the waters, his bottles are coming back to him. He is interested in the trend of ocean currents and is proving many interesting things about the way the deep blue water flows. He declares that some bottles tossed overboard near Cape Horn were picked up on the Shetland Islands. Captain Simpson has put 10,000 bottles to work since he took up this scientific pastime, and he says that they are coming back at the rate of three the week. They come from all parts of the globe, and tell stories of long trips along uncharted currents. They also tell of differing speeds made by different currents.

If you have written any letters to anybody during the last twenty or thirty years that are not perfectly clear in their terms, better explain them now or insist that they be destroyed or kept in a safe of which only your correspondent knows the combination.

"Five-Year-Old Boy Kills His Brother." "Town Is Terrorized by Incendiarists." "Beattie Weeps for His Baby Son." "Details of Miraculous Case on Page 16." All these startling headlines are printed in poster type, and then follows the name of the paper, and this is journalism as it is understood in Pittsburgh by "a paper that does things"—the Pittsburgh Leader.

Charles W. Gladden remained in a Boston cafe one hour and fifty-five minutes the other day, during which time he made away with fifty-eight ears of corn. This breaks all official records, but there is a bushy-haired man in Petersburg who can throw Gladden all around the lot when it comes to putting away "roastin' ears."

A man in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, became convinced the other day of the saying, "Nobody loves a fat man." With his 300 pounds he could not stand in with his ladylove, nor keep the attention of his friends. He jumped in the river, but he was so fat he couldn't sink. Finally, he was fished out with hay racks.

Voice of the People

Answering "No Conflict."
 To the Editor of The Times-DiPATCH:
 Sir—Permit me space for a few words apropos to an editorial in Wednesday's paper, captioned "No Conflict." I can hardly understand why a Christian minister should oppose Socialism, since, as Francis Willard once said, "Socialism is applied Christianity," and the present industrial order is pre-eminently anti-Christian. Christianity teaches "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Socialism advances the brotherhood of man. Capitalism takes advantage of a brother's need. The Christian is the enemy of Socialism, for Socialism is the enemy of Capitalism. Christianity teaches, or should teach, that every one shall sit under his own vine and fig tree. Socialism demonstrates that few enjoy self-owned homes. Christianity should teach that we "lay not field to field." (Isaiah v. 5.) Socialism proposes that each shall have during life all the land he can properly till. Capitalism demonstrates that "the earth and the fullness thereof" is rapidly passing into the hands of a few. Christianity teaches, or should teach, that we should not exact interest (usury). (Leviticus xxv. 35; Luke vi. 35.) Socialism teaches that interest is wrong. Christianity teaches, or should teach, that we should love our neighbor as ourselves. (Matthew xxii. 39.) Socialism teaches that we should love our neighbor as ourselves. (Matthew xxii. 39.) Socialism teaches that we should love our neighbor as ourselves. (Matthew xxii. 39.)

Sonnet—To the Almighty.
 Shall I noting to Thee, my Father? so
 The sweet birds trill, and thus the
 With stars to chorus, and the winds
 To blow
 A splendid concert to the listening
 sky.

Each atom honoreth Thee—King of
 Kings!
 And creation is a tuned lute,
 So gleefully obey the law which brings
 Order from out the mist of chaos
 mute.

And man—that marvel of permitted
 sin,
 A stranger to his Father's face and
 mind,
 In mourning heaven doth make a hell
 within.

And Thou who art his heritage so
 bright,
 Yet faith (that many-faced gem of
 light)
 That magic knot of power, shall point
 us right.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, APRIL 5, 1910.

Sonnet—To Henry George.
 Brave brother, like a sword, thy facile
 pen
 Hath slain the serried hosts of Prece-
 den-
 And loosed the fetters from the hearts
 of men.

The faithless Fortune held thee in dis-
 grace,
 And heedless ones derided thy simple
 creed.

Relentless Time shall lend thee
 honored place,
 Who preached new doctrine for a
 Nation's need.

Who with his poet pen, pushed wide
 the
 gate
 Who guards the privilege to use the
 land—

The right to labor, and to lend the
 State
 That priceless jewel, Manhood pure
 and grand.

So, to Posterity in trusting mind
 He multiplied his Talent for mankind.

EDMUND FONTAINE,
 Charlottesville, October, 1909.

Sonnet—To the Enduring.
 Behold! that which is lasting never
 dies;
 But coeth on with an increasing
 wing;
 Paving the sun, the soul in all men's
 eyes.

The seed of hope, whence Heaven it-
 self
 shall spring.
 How fast, alas! these shadowy thoughts
 fade out;
 How fast they fall—unpenned, nor
 ever soaring;

What power save ink can change this
 godless
 rout
 Of ignorance into a state enduring?

A written thought at midnight shall
 redeem
 Long days, and prayerful meditation
 make
 Immortal that which men now only
 dream;

That magic thing shall live, though
 kingdoms
 quake.
 Not creeds nor crumbling stones but
 shall be dust!

Things brighter grows when all
 things else are rust.
 EDMUND FONTAINE,
 Charlottesville, Aug. 24, 1911.

taking of interest in its various forms and the exploiting of labor. We might cite Biblical references without number, showing the complementary relation of Christianity and Socialism, and the dual nature of both to Capitalism. Enough has been cited to show the inconsistency of a Christian minister attacking Socialism in a doctrinal campaign. I quite agree with the bishop that the right to (private) property is a human right. Socialists believe the "sacred right" to privately owned property should be vested in the user, and that it should not be abridged. On the other hand, they believe that property used publicly should be publicly owned. In other words, Socialism proposes the public ownership of the industrial instruments of production and distribution, thereby insuring to the workers the ownership of a greater share of the property used privately. What the bishop meant about Socialism was purely a supposition, but had it been said about Capitalism he would have stated, an absolute fact. He said, "It amounts to a prohibition of an industrious, honest, frugal man accumulating anything of the life's necessities by his honesty, industry and frugality." How many who do the necessary work of life are to-day receiving anything above their "bare necessities"? A. C. SMITH,
 Blackstone, Va., Aug. 30, 1911.

The Senatorial Race.

To the Editor of The Times-DiPATCH:
 I have just read your editorial on the Glasgow letters, and very much surprised at the position you have taken in regard to these letters written by Senator Martin. For the people of Virginia, I am sure, Senator Martin after he has shown conclusively that this money was for the benefit of the party of the Legislature, and purpose alone some of the money was under the most trying conditions in the history of our State, would show ingratitude on the part of the people to a man who has stood so bold for white supremacy. Has there been any evidence to show that Mr. Martin tried to buy any member of the Legislature or use this money in any improper way? I have known Senator Martin for many years, and he has been true and clean in his private and political life, and I know of no man in our State who has done as much to advance the business interest as Senator Martin. Why turn down such a man as this to gratify the ambition of another? Are you really Democratic at heart? Have you not bailed the Democratic ticket when she needed your help?

The people will take in consideration the real condition of things in our State when these letters were written, and if Mr. Jones used a part of this money in his own district for his own benefit, it is as deep in the mire as Senator Martin. There has been no evidence to show that under our new Constitution Senator Martin has asked any corporation for any money for any purpose for the Democratic party, or any other party, or that he lobbied in interest of any corporation. No business man wants a lobbyist. No lobbyist is fair, as they have done to develop our State than any other party. I know of no man who has extended their lines, etc. you will have caught the goose that lays the golden egg for the Democratic party. Senator Martin simply said, "I will give you a square deal, and I mean what an honest man would do under the circumstances." He has enough confidence in the judgment of the voters of this State to believe that on the 11th day of September they will say, "I have no doubt that they have not lost count, regardless of the opinion of The Times-DiPATCH, which is always certain." D. T. ELAM,
 Farmville.

The Criticism of Candidates.

To the Editor of The Times-DiPATCH:
 Please allow me space to express my criticism of the editorial on account of the ruthless attacks upon our public men are making upon each other. I know of no man who has extended their lines, etc. you will have caught the goose that lays the golden egg for the Democratic party. Senator Martin simply said, "I will give you a square deal, and I mean what an honest man would do under the circumstances." He has enough confidence in the judgment of the voters of this State to believe that on the 11th day of September they will say, "I have no doubt that they have not lost count, regardless of the opinion of The Times-DiPATCH, which is always certain." D. T. ELAM,
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THOS. A. ORGAIN.

Orgainville, Va., September 4.

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 But coeth on with an increasing wing;
 Paving the sun, the soul in all men's eyes.

The seed of hope, whence Heaven it-
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How fast, alas! these shadowy thoughts
 fade out;
 How fast they fall—unpenned, nor
 ever soaring;

What power save ink can change this
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 Of ignorance into a state enduring?

A written thought at midnight shall
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 Long days, and prayerful meditation
 make
 Immortal that which men now only
 dream;

That magic thing shall live, though
 kingdoms
 quake.
 Not creeds nor crumbling stones but
 shall be dust!

Things brighter grows when all
 things else are rust.

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Daily Queries and Answers

Pickled Cauliflower.

What is the method of preparing pickled cauliflower?
 The cauliflower should be sliced and drained for two or three days, then drained and spread upon a dry cloth before the fire for twenty-four hours, after which the slices are put into a jar and covered with spiced vinegar made as follows: Bruise in a mortar two ounces of black pepper, one ounce ginger, one ounce allspice and one ounce of salt. If a hotter pickle is desired, add one dram of cayenne and a few capsaucins. Put these in the jar with a quart of vinegar and cover with a bladder wetted with the pickle, and over this a piece of leather. Set the jar near the fire for three days, shaking it three times a day.

Waterproofing.

What is the best method of preparing canvas to make its waterproof and at the same time leave it pliable, so that it may be rolled when not in use?

The following is given as a flexible paint for canvas: "Dissolve two and a half pounds of good, yellow soap, cut in slices, in about one and a half gallons of boiling water. Grind the solution with 140 pounds of good oil paint." This, it is said, will waterproof any canvas.

Pierpont Morgan.

What is the nationality of John Pierpont Morgan, his character, and from whom is he descended?

He was born in Hartford, Conn., April 27, 1837, a son of Junius Spencer Morgan, who was born in West Springfield (now Holyoke, Mass.). His mother was the daughter of John Pierpont, who was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1755.

Vetrol.

Who was the King of Vetrol?

He was a king in name only, a "muckety king," one who assumed mighty honors without the wherewithal to support them. Vetrol, near Rouen, France, was a seigneurie, the possessor of which Clotilde I. conferred the title of King of Vetrol, a title continued until the fourteenth century.

Squaring Mile.

What is the difference between a mile square and a square mile?

There is no difference in the area of surface between a mile square and a square mile. There is a difference in

meaning, however, between the two expressions. A piece of paper is an inch square, while its corners are all right angles and its sides are all equal in length. Similarly, a board is one foot square when its sides are all equal and exactly one foot long, and its corner are all square or right angles. A foot square implies a square whose surface is one foot on one side and twelve feet long, would be such a shape whatever and be a square foot if its area is one square foot or 144 square inches, a strip one inch wide and twelve feet long would be such a board. It might be irregular in shape and contain a square foot of surface. It would then be a square foot.

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